



# Socialists in France Finding Civil Service Hard to Tame

By Richard Eder  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Last week a high-ranking social security official in Marseilles committed suicide. On Tuesday, 400 police commanders held an angry and unprecedented protest meeting at the prefecture of police here on the Quai des Orfèvres.

The incidents were not connected. But both are benchmarks of the difficulties the Socialist government is encountering as it tries to spread its authority among a group that is far harder to tame than the voters: the permanent civil service.

In the French political tradition, passion, like herpes, lies dormant until some special strain comes along to make it flare up. Elections for the councils of France's 95 de-

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

partments will take place Sunday, and it seems likely that this has boiled up over the Marseilles suicide and the Paris police protest owes more to politics than it does to the incidents themselves.

## Ruthless Campaign

Both incidents point to the same thing, according to the opposition, which hopes to make the elections otherwise insignificant, since the departmental councils hold little power — a test of the government's support. The Socialists, the opposition claims, are moving ruthlessly to remove or penalize officials with the wrong political connections.

The government denies this and says the opposition politicians and newspapers are blowing up two difficult but essentially nonpolitical events to frighten the voters.

The police protest erupted after Gaston Defferre, the interior minister, blocked the promotion of a senior officer, Marcel Leclerc, to the post of deputy to François Le Mouel, director of the Paris-based Police Judiciaire, or national detective branch.

Mr. Defferre offered Mr. Leclerc, whose career has been marked both by brilliance and by several allegedly botched cases, a

different promotion: director of the Police Judiciaire in Marseilles. After the controversy blew up, the minister, who is also mayor of Marseilles, insisted that this was an honor for Mr. Leclerc. "He would have lots of business," Mr. Defferre said, referring to Marseilles' notorious underworld. "He would get a chance to shine."

## Elephants' Graveyard

Mr. Leclerc did not see it that way. Paris is so much the capstone of any of France's many bureaucracies that to be promoted out of it is to be demoted. This is particularly true for the police, and the Paris prefecture, known — after the heavyweight quality and tenacious incumbency of its staff — as the elephants' graveyard, is virtually a separate service within the national police force.

Mr. Leclerc refused the transfer and was shunted off to a post in the police inspectorate general. His superior, Mr. Le Mouel, a popular and widely respected officer, resigned in protest.

Tuesday's peaceful but emotional demonstration at the Quai des Orfèvres followed.

The assembled commanders charged that the reason that Mr. Leclerc's original promotion was blocked — Mr. Defferre has given no explanation — was pressure from the principal police unit.

The union whose leadership is sympathetic to the Socialists, had been demanding for some time that a number of conservative senior officers be replaced or shifted.

The government thus is under fire for allegedly allowing political and union considerations to influence its administration of the police. A similar criticism has been made by the opposition in the case of the suicide of René Lucet, which occurred after he was fired as head of the health-benefits section of the Marseilles social security office.

Mr. Lucet was described by many — including at least one government minister — as a brilliant but unorthodox administrator who reduced the time involved in processing health cases from several weeks to a few days. He was also an active supporter of the Rassemblement Pour la République, one

of the two principal opposition parties. He was said to have distributed to his staff political messages attacking the Communist Party.

Accordingly, he was a particular target of the local branch of the Confédération Générale du Travail, the Communist-dominated labor federation. After vigorous complaints from the group, Nicole Questiaux, the Cabinet minister in charge of social security, sent an inspection team to the Marseilles office.

The team criticized Mr. Lucet's administrative practices, his large expense accounts and his hiring of four chauffeur bodyguards. Mrs. Questiaux fired him.

The speed with which she moved was widely criticized, even by the pro-government press. When, the day after his dismissal, Mr. Lucet sent his wife out of the bedroom for a glass of water and put two bullets in his head, the criticism became a fire storm.

The opposition claimed that he was the victim of a brutal, Communist-inspired purge, one newspaper going so far as to call him "the first casualty of Socialist terror." Government supporters responded that even if Mr. Lucet's dismissal had been improper, he had good prospects of contesting it, and that it was a total abuse of the political process to blame the Socialists for his death.

Both the Leclerc and the Lucet cases have served to lend a particularly poisonous note to the last days preceding the elections. The atmosphere is expected to cool after the results are in, assuming that, as expected, support for the government will not greatly decline.

Beyond this, however, is the question of how the government will move to obtain the kind of cooperation from the bureaucracy that it will need to put its program through. Political switches are unfamiliar after a century of a century of conservative power. There is no firm political consensus as to what the line is between an independent and an obstructive civil service. Nor is there a consensus on how much political pressure a new government can use to whittle the obstruction down.

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## Mondale Assails Reagan's Policies On Economy and Social Welfare

By David S. Broder  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, in a preview of his 1982 campaign speech, has indicted the Reagan administration "not only for an economic program that has failed but for a profound lack of fairness and compassion."

In a 35-minute talk Tuesday at the National Press Club, Mr. Mondale advocated a number of policies that are likely to fuel debate not just in 1982 but in his expected bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. They range from repeal of the scheduled 1983 tax cut and the imposition of a refundable energy tax to the imposition of a "freeze" on nuclear weapons and a scrapping of the MX-missile system and the B-1 bomber.

Speaking to a receptive audience that included several dozen officials from the Carter-Mondale administration, he also showed that he was ready to defend the record of that administration and his part in it.

## U.S. Agency Called Slow to Act on Air Safety

By Richard Witkin  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has been slow to adopt safety recommendations on such problems as protecting planes against icing, retarding cabin fires and strengthening passenger seats, the acting chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board has asserted.

The official, Jim Burnett, told a joint hearing of two House subcommittees Tuesday that the crash of an Air Florida plane in Washington on Jan. 13 had re-emphasized the need for up-to-the-minute data on runway conditions.

"An all-out effort must be made to solve this problem," Mr. Burnett said.

Rep. Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, also used the Air Florida accident as a springboard for criticizing the safety efforts of the aviation administration.

Noting that there were no regulations telling the airlines what de-icing mixtures to use or when to use them, Rep. Glickman said: "I find that unbelievable. With all the

regulations that are placed on aviation, this one seems to have fallen between the cracks."

The criticisms of the aviation agency were made at a joint hearing by the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee and the Transportation, Aviation and Materials Subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Technology. Rep. Glickman was co-chairman of the hearing with Rep. Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee.

The session coincided with the seventh day of public hearings by a safety board panel looking into the Air Florida accident, which occurred when the twin-jet Boeing 737 took off from Washington's National Airport in a snowstorm and crashed shortly afterward, killing 78 persons.

It was disclosed Tuesday that the accident had led Air Florida to tighten its procedures for bad-weather operations.

Specifically, the Miami-based airline said that it had instructed its crews to add 6 to 8 knots (11 to 15 kilometers per hour) to the speed at which they lift planes off

appeared as Republican doctrine in 1978.

"It was obvious even to a fifth-grader," Mr. Mondale said, "that you could not massively cut taxes, sharply increase defense spending and balance the budget all at the same time," without "pushing up real interest rates, bringing new investment and growth to a standstill."

**Heaviest Schedule**

Mr. Mondale has by far the heaviest 1982 campaign schedule of any of the 1984 Democratic hopefuls. Aides said the recent deterioration of the economy prompted Mr. Mondale to begin commenting publicly on the issue on a national level through Tuesday's speech and an appearance Sunday on an interview program on national television.

In his speech Tuesday, he said that the Reagan administration bore full responsibility for "a recession that did not need to happen." He called the three-year, 25-percent tax cut enacted last year "one of the most bizarre" ideas in history and said he had opposed it and its predecessors since they first



Walter F. Mondale

He called for canceling the 1983 income-tax cut, trimming business tax reductions voted last year and delaying the income-tax indexing provision scheduled for 1984. These steps would cut the 1985 deficit by \$50 billion, he said.

To pull out of the recession, Congress should advance the July 1 tax cut to April 1, he said. Defense spending should be cut \$10 billion below Mr. Reagan's proposed increase, he said. With these steps taken, Mr. Mondale said, the

administration could insist that the Federal Reserve Board "ease up on the money supply, which would reduce interest rates and permit the economy to grow."

In addition to those views, which are widely reflected by congressional Democrats, Mr. Mondale made an attack on the social policies of the Reagan administration that clearly followed the tradition of his mentor, the late Hubert H. Humphrey.

**Prompt Remedy**

Asked how Congress might help control the caseload, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. was testifying on the Supreme Court's budget before a House Appropriations subcommittee. They cited the court's expanding caseload as justification for a requested 12-percent increase in its budget.

**Administrative agencies before seeking damages in the U.S. courts.**

WASHINGTON — An associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, breaking an unwritten rule against discussing issues pending before the court, has urged a congressional subcommittee to consider changes in U.S. civil rights law.

In suggesting new limits on the filing of discrimination suits, Justice Sandra D. O'Connor may have telegraphed her vote, on one of the most important cases on the Supreme Court's docket.

That Justice O'Connor suggests that she has decided that no congressional action requires the exhaustion of state remedies.

**Heaviest Schedule**

Whether exhaustion of state remedies before the filing of federal damage suits is required either by court precedent or past congressional action.

Justice O'Connor's comment suggests that she has decided that "I rest on what I said," she said.

The budget increase requested by the court is one of the largest sought by any U.S. agency, although the total budget request for the court, \$13.9 million, is small by most federal agency standards.

Justice Powell said that in the past two years the court had returned money to the Treasury. But the rapidly expanding caseload, inflation and inadequate budget estimates in the past required the increase this time, he said.

**Sex and Race**

The case under consideration stems from a sex and race discrimination suit filed by a white woman job applicant. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that she should have taken her complaint through available ad-

ministrative agencies before seeking damages in the U.S. courts.

Justice O'Connor would not comment when asked whether she believed she had been indiscreet.

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**Sex and Race**

The fact that she talked about it Tuesday, however, was unusual.

Last week the court heard oral arguments in a civil rights case from Florida raising the question of

## U.S. Aides Differ on Soviet Lasers

By George C. Wilson  
*Washington Post Service*

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## Japanese Do Without Courts In Settling Air-Crash Claims

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — On the morning of Feb. 9, the skies were clear and the weather balmy when a Japan Air Lines DC-8 plunged into Tokyo Bay just short of the Haneda Airport runway, killing 24 persons.

A few days afterward, Yasumoto Takagi, president of Japan Air Lines, embarked on a journey of obligation that in Japan is the expected behavior of a top executive whose company is involved in such a tragedy.

Mr. Takagi visited the families of most of the crash victims, apologizing profusely and paying homage on his knees before the Buddhist funeral altars in the homes of the bereaved.

Seiji Katagiri, the pilot, had a history of "psychosomatic disorders" and had been urged to see a psychiatrist, raising questions

about whether the airline should have allowed him the cockpit.

Still, Japan Air Lines has not yet been sued by any relatives of the passengers who died in the crash, and it is unlikely that the company will be sued.

"If this had happened in the United States," said James Weatherly, a spokesman for Japan Air Lines, "we probably would have seen a wave of million-dollar suits. But people don't sue here."

Twelve suits have been filed thus far since an Air Florida Boeing 737 jet struck a bridge and crashed into the Potomac River on Jan. 13, seconds after taking off from National Airport in Washington. That crash killed 78 persons.

"This is a non-adversarial, non-litigious society," observed Tadashi Yamamoto, director of the Japan Center for International Exchange, a nonprofit organization in Tokyo.

International

comparisons of lawsuits are imprecise. But government figures show that in 1979 about 160,000 civil suits were filed in Japan; the comparable total in the United States was several million.

There are about half a million lawyers in the United States, compared with just over 10,000 in Japan, which has half the population of the United States.

The relative rarity of suits in Japan is often cited as an economic advantage. The Japanese, it is said, do not spend much time, money or energy suing each other but instead concentrate on outproducing other nations.

Out of Court

In his recent book "The Litigious Society," Jethro K. Lieberman, a journalist who is a graduate of Harvard Law School, writes: "Litigation is not a legal but a social phenomenon. It is born of a breakdown in community, a breakdown that exacerbates and is exacerbated by the growth of law. But until there is a consensus on fundamental principles, the trust that is essential to a self-ordering community cannot be."

To a remarkable degree, a consensus on fundamental principles exists in Japan.

Legal practices and habits also reflect a society's values, according to Carl J. Green, a Washington lawyer and a senior research fellow at Harvard Law School specializing in the Japanese legal system. In Japan, Mr. Green says, the harmony of community is valued most and people go to court only as a last resort.

In the United States, the rights of the individual are given priority

and the courtroom is a key forum in which the conflicting claims of individuals are arbitrated. "We would be unhappy with the Japanese system," Mr. Green said.

In Japan, liability settlements are typically decided in out-of-court negotiations. For example, the previous serious accident involving a Japan Air Lines plane was on Sept. 27, 1977, when 33 persons were killed in a crash in Kuala Lumpur.

No suits were filed. Instead, the airline and families of the victims held private consultations to determine the compensation.

A Japanese liability law that expires in April sets a maximum of about \$140,000 for each plane-crash victim. Yet Japan Air Lines has indicated that it will not necessarily limit settlements to that level, even though the accident occurred before April. "It's all negotiable," Mr. Weatherly said. "That's the way things work here."

However, the negotiations could not begin until Mr. Takagi of Japan Air Lines made his rounds.

Moral Responsibility

Japanese corporations are seen to bear moral as well as legal responsibility for disasters. "If the top man shows this moral responsibility, then the financial negotiations are likely to be handled much more smoothly," said Shohei Naito, a spokesman for Japan's Foreign Ministry. The Japanese government owns 40 percent of Japan Air Lines.

But even in Japan, the system of negotiation by consensus sometimes breaks down. For example, a group of relatives of victims of a hotel fire, which occurred the day before the plane crash, are reportedly preparing to sue. In that case, there apparently were flagrant violations of the fire code in the hotel.

The most celebrated case of liability litigation involves victims of mercury poisoning in the city of Minamata on Kyushu, Japan's southernmost island. The poisoning resulted from chemical wastes dumped into the sea by Chisso Corp.

The first victims of mercury poisoning appeared in the early 1950s, but the case dragged on into the 1970s and eventually ended in court, where the victims won compensation.

Koichiro Fujikura, a law professor at Tokyo University who has studied the case, said: "Chisso heatedly denied the charge that it was to blame, and the suffering of the Minamata victims was of a different kind than we had seen before. It was outside the usual system. That is why it ended up in court, I believe."

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HEADS OF STATE MEET — President Sandro Pertini of Italy, 85, at left, and Emperor Hirohito of Japan, who will be 81 next month, stand at attention during ceremonies Wednesday in Tokyo. Mr. Pertini is the first Italian head of state to pay an official visit to Japan.

## Smashed Porthole May Have Caused Oil Rig Disaster

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A smashed 18-inch porthole may have caused last month's sinking of the huge offshore oil-drilling rig Ocean Ranger in which 84 persons died. Congress has been told.

The Japanese-built rig, owned by the Ocean Drilling and Exploration Co. of New Orleans and leased by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., sank in high seas and heavy winds off the coast of Newfoundland early Feb. 15. Only 22 bodies have been found, but all 84 who were aboard are presumed dead.

Hugh Kelly, the president of the drilling company, told the House Merchant Marine Committee at a hearing Tuesday that it was not yet possible to determine why the rig sank while two others nearby survived. But he suggested one possibility was the breaking of a porthole by high seas in the rig's control room and the flooding of the electrical pumping system and one pontoon, which he said could have caused it to roll over in heavy seas. Such a rig is stabilized by pumping seawater in or out of the ballast tanks.

In Cleveland, relatives of victims of an earlier oil rig accident in the North Sea that claimed 123 lives filed 115 lawsuits in U.S. District Court claiming the rig's operator, Phillips Petroleum Co., disregarded the safety of workers. This brought to 164 the number of suits filed in connection with the March 27, 1980, disaster.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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## New Ways to Treat Vulnerable Knees

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The knee, long the "Achilles heel" of professional athletes, is becoming the painful focus of attention among ever-growing numbers of people who have taken up jogging, tennis, skiing, volleyball, basketball and other activities that pound or twist this highly vulnerable joint.

"The fitness boom and interest in recreational athletics has increased the load forces on every joint," said Dr. Robert Nirschl, an orthopedic who is director of the Virginia Sports Medicine Institute in Arlington. "But the knee is especially vulnerable because of its location, construction and biomechanics, and knee injuries that were once the exclusive domain of sports are now occurring in both sexes."

"Knee injuries are not limited to the Joe Namaths — they happen to their mothers, too," remarked Dr. Herbert Kanter, an orthopedic surgeon at the University of Michigan School of Medicine.

The most incapacitating damage to the knee is caused by arthritis, which ironically is more likely to occur among sedentary individuals. Sometimes former athletes are disabled by so-called traumatic arthritis, the result of a serious knee injury that occurred years earlier.

### Incidence of Injuries

In competitive sports, the knee injury rate is extraordinarily high. The late Dr. John Marshall, who was director of the sports medicine clinic at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, estimated the incidence of knee injuries among athletes in various sports as follows: skiing, 50 to 60 percent; football, 50 percent; women's gymnastics, 50 percent; basketball and volleyball, 25 percent.

At the same time that more people seem to be hurting their knees, the ability to diagnose knee injuries properly and treat them has improved dramatically in recent years. Though many of the improvements were spurred by career-limiting injuries to million-dollar athletes, all sufferers are their beneficiaries.

The most common serious knee injury, torn cartilage, can often be treated without major surgery using an instrument called an arthroscope, which is inserted through a quarter-inch incision. The arthroscope is now also widely used to diagnose ligament injuries, which in the past were often missed because damage to soft tissue does not show on an ordinary X-ray.

"The changes in knee surgery have occurred so rapidly that the textbooks can't keep up with them," remarked Dr. Donald Slo-

mon of Eugene, Ore., who before his recent retirement operated on about 250 knees a year.

The most dramatic new aspect of knee surgery, the development and insertion of artificial knee joints, is the subject of intensive research on both sides of the Atlantic. More than 80 different designs have been developed.

Though total knee replacements currently apply to the fewest sufferers (they are not nearly so common as total hip replacements), artificial knees have already enabled hundreds of thousands of disabled arthritis patients to walk again.

The knee may appear to be a simple hinge, but it is actually capable of much more than just back-and-forth flexion and extension. In addition, with every step the knee joint angles from side to side, rolls, glides and rotates. This constant twisting also results in an eventual loosening of artificial joints that are simple hinges, since the muscles that move the knee try to make it rotate as a real knee would. The newest mechanical joints try to imitate the main actions of a normal knee.

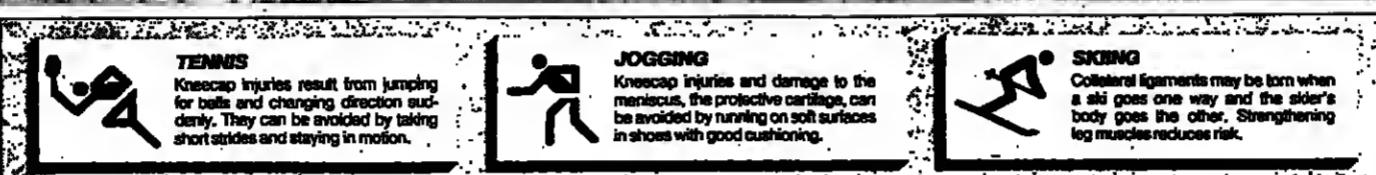
Marshall, an orthopedic surgeon specializing in knees before his death in 1980, wrote in the journal *Emergency Medicine*: "The knee has the distinction of being the largest and most commonly injured joint of the body. Because of its bony architecture, it is relatively shallow and owes its flexibility and stability to intricate systems of muscles and ligaments, which tend to be the first to go when we ask the joint to do too much."

Unlike the elbow, the knee is a weight-bearing joint. Normal activities like walking or climbing stairs place loads three to five times body weight on the structures of the knee. For greater loads may result from more demanding activities.

"Gravity is the enemy of man's weight-bearing joints," remarked Dr. Robert Kieran, a Los Angeles knee specialist who takes care of athletes from nearly every sport. "The repeated impact on them causes microtrauma, which leads to degeneration of the joint, arthritis and overstrain injuries."

Unlike the hip, the knee joint is relatively unprotected by surrounding tissue. All that lies between it and injury is a thin layer of flesh, making it highly vulnerable to blows as well as sudden starts and stops. Also unlike the hip, the knee lacks the security of being a "ball-and-socket" joint. Rather, its structure resembles two chopsticks aligned end to end and held together by elastic bands.

And unlike the ankle, the knee is in the middle of two long lever arms and not stabilized by a supporting plank like the foot.



Despite its vulnerability, the knee is powerful. It lies between the femur, or thigh bone, and the tibia, the larger of the two lower leg bones. The bones are prevented from grinding against one another by two crescent-shaped pieces of cartilage, the menisci.

In a "trick knee" the bones slip out of line, and may pinch the cartilage or cause it to dislocate. But tears of the cushioning meniscus are the most common cause of painful knee injuries.

"In an acute tear, such as might occur in a football injury, the meniscus is sliced as if it had been cut with a linoleum knife," said Dr. Howard A. Kieran, an orthopedist who is director of the knee clinic at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. "In the more common injury, a degenerative tear, the fibers of the meniscus fracture, causing the cartilage to fray and tear like a worn-out carpet."

This kind of wear and tear might occur as a result of years of long-distance running, although those who jog two or three miles a day are unlikely to suffer such injury, Kieran said.

In the center of the joint stabilizing the link between the femur and the tibia are two ligaments, the anterior and the posterior cruciates, so named because they cross. Another pair, the lateral and medial collaterals, are located on the outer sides of the joint, providing side-to-side stability. Theiga-

ments are likely to be torn apart or ripped off the bone by activities that twist the knee.

Sprains, which involve tears of ligament fibers, are the most common knee injuries, according to Marshall. "The elasticity of ligaments permits just so much stretch, like a rubber band, and then something snaps," he wrote.

In front of the knee is a small bone, the patella or kneecap, which is attached by a tendon to the quadriceps muscle group in front of the thigh and by a ligament to theibia in the lower leg.

Running and jumping sports, in which the leg is often fully extended and the knee straight, can result in tendinitis, a painful inflammation in front of the knee. Chondromalacia, a destruction of the patellar cartilage, can result from failure to treat "runner's knee," in which the kneecap tracks improperly in its groove.

Behind the patella is the synovial capsule, which secretes a fluid that lubricates the joint. When produced in excess, this fluid results in "water on the knee." To

gether with the cartilage, the synovial fluid "provides a smooth, durable, low-friction mechanism the best man-made joints cannot equal," Kieran and his colleagues have pointed out.

The most challenging task is to

make an artificial knee that does not come loose with continued use. Most prostheses, including the one

Kafer's group has used with considerable success, are cemented to the leg bones in surgery.

Another type, developed at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, has a porous surface into which the bone grows. Although this is probably more durable, Kafer said, "It takes weeks before the natural cementing takes place and during that time there may be no wiggle between the hardware and the bone."

The arthroscope, a narrow lighted tube that permits a direct look inside the knee, is a far more commonly used surgical innovation. Along with arthrography, in which a dye injected into the knee allows soft tissue to show on an X-ray, arthroscopy has greatly enhanced medical diagnosis of ligamentous injuries, which sometimes require immediate surgery.

### New Ligaments

If a ligament torn from its bony mooring is not promptly reattached, it tends to shrivel and heal with scar tissue, resulting in a knee too weak to withstand the stress of athletics, Kieran said. Sometimes pieces of tendon from elsewhere in the body are used to fashion new ligaments. Holes are drilled through the bones and the ligaments are sutured to them. After six to eight weeks of healing comes a year or more of rehabilitation to restore supporting muscles to their

former strength. Without rehabilitation, the knee is highly susceptible to re-injury.

All told, however, only about 2 to 5 percent of knee injuries require surgical treatment. The use of arthroscopy and surgery under magnification to remove damaged cartilage has greatly simplified this most common of knee operations.

According to Kieran: "The knee is in its position of greatest strength when it is flexed. When fully extended, there is no way for the joint to absorb an impact injury." Since joggers run with flexed knees, they are less likely to suffer knee injuries than athletes whose knees are often straight, he noted.

For further protection, he recommended that joggers run on gravel or a wooden track rather than on cement, wear proper running shoes with good cushioning and a firm heel support and perhaps wear extra socks.

The strength of the knee joint very much depends on the strength of the muscles that work it: the quadriceps, the hamstring group in the back of the thigh, and the gastrocnemius group in the calf. As Kieran explained, "Muscles are elastic; by strengthening them, you can dissipate some of the shock injury to the joint." Thus, he added, exercises and activities that strengthen the leg muscles would protect the joint and help prevent wear and tear that might later develop into arthritis.

## Broadway Is Suffering A Decay of the Spirit

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**N**EW YORK — Playwrights, actors and producers maintained a nightlong vigil last week in a battle to save the Morosco and Helen Hayes theaters from the developers' bulldozers, a battle that now goes back to legal arbitration. But Broadway will not suffer terribly from the demolition of two antiquated playhouses which have already been stripped of their interiors; what is now in danger of destruction is the spirit of Broadway itself.

Currently there are 26 shows playing along the Great White Way, of which only seven could remotely be described as new American theatrical events, and half of those are likely to close in less than a season.

Broadway is being demolished not just by the builders of skyscraper hotels, but more effectively by an economy that forbids any but the oldest of musical ideas and Hollywood stars to flourish. Any believer in the possibility of it still featuring great legitimate performances should be forced to the Winter Garden, where two notable actors, James Earl Jones and Christopher Plummer, are to be seen in a travesty of "Othello."

This appalling Peter Coe production bears the same relationship to real Shakespeare that an airline meal bears to real food; it is a plastic, instantly packaged and dehydrated attempt to serve up a classic to an audience that has neither the time nor the interest to take it in, and Jones and Plummer are walking through it in what appears to be a trance.

Whole species are transposed, presumably in the interest of getting the more famous lines up front before the customers fall asleep, and when a significant plot development is reached, stage lights are switched on and off as a kind of early warning system. Anywhere else in the world this production would have been ejected out of the theater; on Broadway it gets the ritual standing ovation which audiences now accord any show for which they have had to pay upwards of \$30 a ticket.

Meanwhile the hottest ticket in town, selling at \$40 over the counter and up to \$100 under it, is for "Dreamgirls," a curious Michael Bennett extravaganza which looks as though it started with a lighting plot into which somebody then decided to insert live singers. Based loosely and unofficially on the career of the Supremes, this is a show lacking both a book and a score but choreographed to within an inch of its life by Bennett, who has here carried the ethic of his "Chorus Line" to its ultimate dehumanized extension.

"Dreamgirls" is a rock concert performed in a theater; its plot is minimal (one Dreamgirl leaves the group only to triumph solo and return at the last to the fold) and the standing ovation which it mighty receives is the sound of an audience desperately trying to reassure itself that money has not been wasted.

Katherine Hepburn has, as usual, got it about right. Broadway for her has become just one more stopover (in fact the last) on a long coast-to-coast tour. "The West Side Waltz," in which she is currently playing at the Barrymore, is the work of Ernest Thompson, who also wrote her current screen hit "On Golden Pond" and who has cornered a useful line in Westchester Chekhov, thereby enabling age-old movie stars to instruct their fans in how to reach a graceful senility. The play concerns a feisty piano-playing old lady living out a poor-but-honest old age in a crumpling West Side apartment, alternately matchmaking for the younger folk or bickering with their elders. Hepburn sensibly plays it center stage and very fast, as if opening some underprivileged old people's home rather than closing a comedy of doubtful merit.

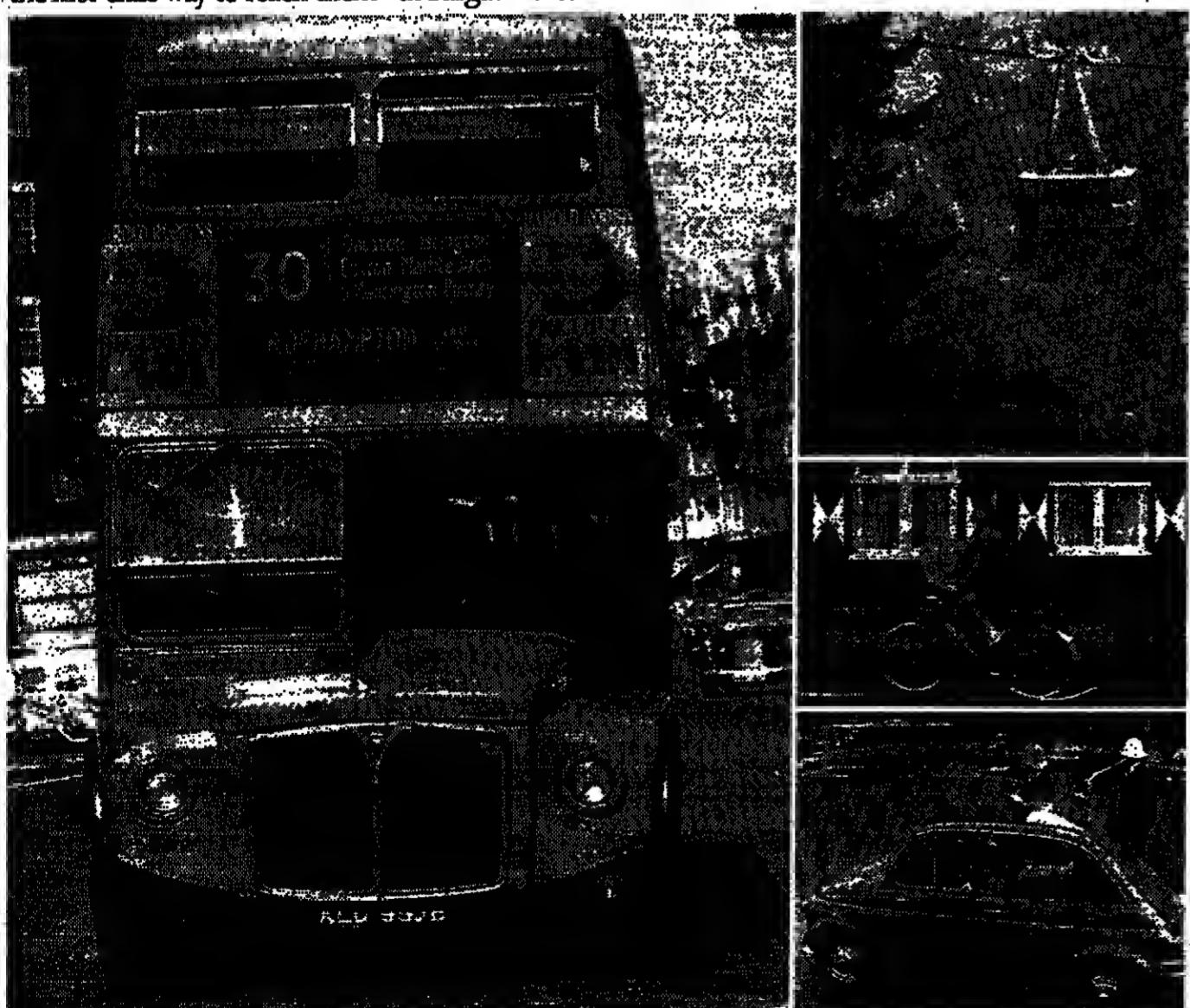
There is however better news off-Broadway, since Playwrights Horizons on West 42d Street is currently staging the best new American play I have seen in many a long season. A.R. Gurney's "The Diving Room" is another installment in his continuing saga of the decline of WASP America, but this one conceived and directed in a single room across 60 years, that is a stunningly versatile cast of six plays three generations in gradual states of professional and private decay (without changes of costume or makeup or setting).

At times the play resembles nothing so much as Eliot's "Family Reunion" rewritten by Alan Ayckbourn; at others its debt to Thornton Wilder's "Long Christmas Dinner" is still more in evidence. Yet Gurney has repaid all those debts with interest, and come up with a human history of recent America which is as funny as it is touching and as clever as it is true. The sooner it is seen in London and all over Europe, the better for us all.

And one final New York treat, at the Algonquin Hotel, late at night, a pianist called Steve Ross is playing and singing some of the best Sondheim and Coward and Cole Porter I have ever heard.

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## Weapons for Hussein?

Here we go, off on another bruising, careening battle over the sale of arms to Arabs. This time the would-be recipient is Jordan, whose king, his appetite apparently whetted by the American secretary of defense, indicates that he is ready to put in for a new matched set of American anti-aircraft missiles and combat airplanes. Does he "need" the gear? Should he be sold it? King Hussein says yes; the Israelis say no. To catch the argument, it is almost enough to play the AWACS record again.

The argument has to do in the first instance with the military balance, which in the Middle East, is a tenuous and shimmering equation measuring states of mind as much as forces and capabilities. Over the years, the Israeli effort, to which President Reagan has just formally recommitted the United States, has been to maintain a qualitative edge. The Arab effort, to which Secretary Weinberger has apparently committed the United States at least in the matter of Jordan, has been to dull that edge.

The Jordanian military can make a perfectly good case for the equipment being sought. Unfortunately, the new stuff, if acquired, will almost certainly diminish the discretion that kept Jordan out of the last war and spur Israel to attack Jordan pre-emptively.

Something better is available. The curse of American policy in the Mideast, through successive administrations, has been to substitute arms deals for an all-out diplomatic effort to close the Israeli-Palestinian breach. Mr. Reagan continues this appalling tradition. As long as he does, he sets up the United States for just such raids on its arsenal as King Hussein is undertaking now.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Indian, Rediscovered

The U.S. delegate at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, calls it "more massive than any other human rights violation that I'm aware of in Central America today." President Reagan was so upset he used a major address to deplore the Nicaraguan junta's forced relocation of 8,500 Miskito Indians. And Secretary Haig illustrated his charge of "atrocious genocidal actions" with a photograph of a bonfire of Indian corpses.

That photo turned out to portray an atrocity four years ago — by the former Somocista dictatorship. But never mind the zeal. Such enthusiasm for Indian rights deserves encouragement. What is happening in Nicaragua is a familiar variation of a cruel pattern: An unoffending people with a distinctive culture is being cut up in a larger quarrel.

The Miskitos inhabit land contested by a supposedly civilized population on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast and smack in the path of a border war between Nicaraguan leftists and Honduras-based rightists.

The Indians have certainly been abused. All too typically, the Sandinista revolutionaries felt they had to "integrate" them into the dominant culture by teaching them Spanish and Marxism and giving them pills against diseases spread by non-Indians. When the Miskitos resisted — their second language is English, and they are devout Moravians — the rightists took up their cause. Then the Managua regime blundered again by sealing the region to visitors.

By all means defend the rights of this innocent people. But why stop there? No defense of human rights can be credible if confined to the violations of only hostile regimes.

No offense against human rights is so persistent as the mistreatment of native Americans. They have been butchered and enslaved

ly in the next. The forces driving Jordan to make its request have little to do, strictly speaking, with military security.

With what, then? With politics. Not alone in the Arab world, Jordan defines the Middle East problem as the product of excessive American support of Israel. For Jordan, the requirement is not to build the forces to win a war — that is regarded as foolish and self-defeating. The requirement is to loosen a little — no one expects a lot — the American embrace of Israel and then... Actually, the Arabs don't have a "then" plan. But they are eager to set Americans and Israelis at odds. They do this by asking the United States for arms. Israel always objects, but the Arabs insist, and then eventually the United States at least partially relents. The Reagan administration is not the first to be whipsawed by this tactic.

Something better is available. The curse of American policy in the Mideast, through successive administrations, has been to substitute arms deals for an all-out diplomatic effort to close the Israeli-Palestinian breach. Mr. Reagan continues this appalling tradition. As long as he does, he sets up the United States for just such raids on its arsenal as King Hussein is undertaking now.

THE WASHINGTON POST

for centuries; their lands have been stolen, their bodies infected and their cultures trampled. In the United States, of all places, this should be a sensitive issue.

As the Reagan administration can easily learn, simply by asking around, the atrocities against Indians in the Americas continue in many places.

In Chile, about 500,000 Mapuches living on 3,000 reservations are menaced by a 1979 decree that abolished their claim to lands awarded them more than a century ago.

In Paraguay, the pathetic remnants of the Toba-Maskoy tribe have been moved to arid land, where extinction seems likely.

In Brazil, disease and greed imperil the Yanomami, perhaps the last large South American tribe to have so far escaped the embrace of "civilization." Their traditional lands are being invaded by mineral prospectors, and their resistance to European diseases is negligible.

In Peru, about 15,000 Campa and Amuesha Indians are needlessly endangered by a highway that would connect what the government calls "men without land to lands without men" in the Amazon. The United States has earmarked a quarter of a million dollars in aid to this project, which could still be modified to spare the Indians.

In Guatemala, the rightist military regime has been clearing Indians out of the western Petén region, for security and oil exploration. Perhaps 70,000 Guatemalans, most of them Indian, are now refugees in Mexico. The killing of Indians has become commonplace, with leftist guerrillas committing their share of atrocities.

If Indian rights are really the concern, there is much work to be done.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### On Parliament and Reagan

The premature disclosure of the intention to invite President Reagan to address members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall is most unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that the Labor Shadow Cabinet will have the good sense not to make an embarrassing situation even worse. It is obviously wrong for the leader of the opposition to hear for the first time of such an invitation on the radio.

It would be absurd for this blunder, regrettable though it is, to affect the nature of the reception given to the president. Mr. Reagan is being invited to address the members of both Houses, not to speak to Parliament itself. The occasion will not therefore be part of the proceedings of Parliament. There will be no need for a formal vote to be taken in order to invite the president, though a sense of what is seemly for the head of state of a friendly country and Britain's principal ally does require that he should be welcomed by the opposition as well as by the government.

Such a welcome does not have to imply approval of his policies. There have been a number of occasions in the postwar years when foreign leaders have addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament. The most memorable occasion was when President de Gaulle did so in Westminster Hall in the spring of 1960. But a good many others have done so in the Royal Gallery, including Presidents Auriol and Giscard d'Estaing of France, President Saragat of Italy, Chancellor Brandt of West Germany and U Thant as

secretary-general of the United Nations. Those 800 ministers, MPs and peers who accorded the courtesy of a warm reception to Mr. Kosygin in 1967, as he entered the Royal Gallery at the head of a small procession flanked by the lord chancellor and the speaker, were not proclaiming their approval of Soviet foreign policy or their conversion to international Communism.

These occasions have varied in dignity and solemnity, and it seems that Mr. Reagan's address is intended to be at the more majestic end of the spectrum. That would be fitting for the president of the United States at a time when the Atlantic alliance is under more strain than at any time since the formation of NATO. The threat comes not so much from external threat as from internal dissension, and a principal cause of that dissension has been the failure of communication within the alliance. The effective leader of the alliance is the president of the United States. If he fails to communicate adequately there will be no confidence. He ought to be given every opportunity to do so. Then let there be the full discussion and argument over what he says that is the characteristic of free political systems everywhere.

— From The Times (London).

### The Loss Would Be Mutual

The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs says the loss of Europe would be a tragedy for America. It seems legitimate to suspect it might be an even greater tragedy for Europe.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## March 11: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: English Law for France?

LONDON — The Daily News says of the Paris strike: "A great electrical trust tried to reduce the wages of its servants, who struck, with the result that the whole capital was in darkness for 31 hours." The Morning Post comments: "There appear to be ways of checking a recurrence of such troubles less violent than a change of the constitution. There is already enshrined in the English law the eminently practical principle of special penalties against breach of contract by persons engaged in the supply of the most essential public services. The principle of the English law may suggest to the authorities of Paris the most practical way out of their difficulties."

### 1932: German Election Campaign

BERLIN — Marshal von Hindenburg, candidate for re-election as president next week, made his first and last appeal in the election campaign. Seated in his office in the presidential palace, the veteran soldier addressed himself to the entire German people in simple, telling language, explaining why he was running again and defending himself against the criticisms of his rival's supporters. The presidential campaign is becoming more and more bitter as it nears its close. The Hitlerites are following out their program of 3,000 election meetings a night, while the other parties in the field are almost as active. In Berlin the police have made 422 arrests in five days.

## Shredding a Veil of Distortions Around Angola

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — David Rockefeller, with charming simplicity, said last week in Africa: "We [the Chase Manhattan Bank] have found we can deal with just about any kind of government, provided they are orderly and responsible." He also said he did not consider African Marxism a threat to the United States or to American business interests.

That is true orthodox capitalism. It makes a pointed contrast with the unorthodoxy of the Reagan administration, which proclaims dedication to free enterprise and the market but refuses to deal with some Marxist regimes, for example those of Cuba and Angola.

Rockefeller goes beyond the anti-ideology of money. "The more I've seen of countries which are allegedly Marxist in Africa," he said, "the more I have a feeling it is more labels and trappings than reality."

His candor risks shredding a whole veil of distortions and downright nonsense to let some facts shine through. The case of Angola shows how Washington can be a victim of its own nightmares, plus desperation to try justifying bad judgment.

Since 1975, when Cuban troops ponied in to help Agostinho Neto's MPLA win the civil war before independence from Portugal, Angola has been cited as a proof of Soviet expansion in Africa and of Moscow's unprovoked global menace.

Continued Cuban presence is the reason

that Washington gives for refusing to recognize the government and for letting South Africa dawdle on independence for Namibia, the vast but sparsely populated territory between the two countries. The impasse poisons American relations with black Africans everywhere and sharpens East-West tensions.

### What Really Happened

There are strong indications that Angola would like to be rid of the Cubans, who cost a lot of money, and that Castro would now be glad to pull out the troops.

But there is not only a question of face — of refusal to comply with the demand of a foreign power. There is a hard question of local defense against South African armed intervention carried out directly or through support of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas.

It is even possible that the guerrillas and the Angolan government could be reconciled if Namibia existed as a buffer from South Africa, with that leading to Cuban withdrawal. Representatives of Savimbi and the Angolan government have met quietly in Paris and have no trouble talking with each other.

There is a whole chain of problems here resting on a deliberately distorted record and wrong assumptions. It could be re-

versed into a chain of solutions if there were courage to admit what really happened in Angola. It is not just a matter of setting history straight, because current policy keeps being made on false beliefs.

The fact is that the Russians did not send the Cubans into Angola out of the blue when independence from Portugal was approaching. For years before, the CIA, South Africa and Zaire had been supporting two factions in the colonial war and Moscow had been supporting the third, which finally won. The level of secret aid increased sharply early in 1975.

### Escalation by Both Sides

Nathaniel Davis, a discreet diplomat who is meticulous with facts and was director of the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs at the time, says it is not possible to prove from events which side took the lead. There was certainly escalation by both Washington and Moscow.

The Cubans say they only went in when the South Africans began a massive invasion. The South African defense minister has said in public that his country acted with the knowledge and urging of the U.S. government, although the State Department has denied that.

In the summer of 1975, then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger secretly arranged

for the sudden dispatch of \$32 million in aid to turn the war around and help pro-U.S. factions win quickly. They nearly took Luanda. Then the Cubans arrived.

Unable to match them covertly, Kissinger asked Congress for 10 times more to "save Angola." When refused, he blamed Congress and "lily-livered bureaucrats" for the "loss of Angola." His own version of events suppressed roles that the United States and South Africa had already played in the war, and made it sound as though Moscow alone had intervened.

Presumably, he lied to Davis, who had insistently opposed the jump in CIA and military aid. He argued that it would alienate the MPLA but fail to keep it out of power, and quite unnecessarily drag East and West into the Angolan conflict. He urged trying for political compromise.

Firmly overruled, he asked to be relieved of a job he could no longer perform in conscience. In 1978, he published his side of the story in *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*, without fanfare. The significance of his account did not sink in.

U.S. policy is still dogged by the results of Kissinger's mistake. It is time to correct the record and admit what Rockefeller saw with the eyes of the child looking at the naked emperor. What menace exists is of America's making.

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## Earnest, Rabid or Scared, Nicaraguans Need to Hear a Savvy U.S. Emissary

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

MANAGUA — True, Sofia Montenegro is an extreme case: 28, partly U.S.-educated, daughter of an officer who fought with the Marines and sister of a Somocista major, a "traitor" who died fighting the revolution that she now serves as an editor of the Sandinista newspaper and a member of the militia. To her, the United States is a country that has invaded Nicaragua (four times), Europe, Korea and Vietnam, and that may now unleash B-52s and a fifth invasion on Nicaragua, killing perhaps 2 million people.

Her paper's new comic strip depicting the Vietnam War is meant to be a continuing U.S. destabilization campaign, and also against possible military operations ranging from a "Bay of Pigs" assault by former Somocista soldiers (and Argentine soldiers) to the way up.

### One Must Choose

The same attitude animates the Soviet-like slogans that cover seemingly every vertical surface, exhorting people to work, sacrifice and, if necessary, die (and meanwhile turn off the electric lights) for the revolution. And it is in this spirit that the junta is crowding the limits of its professions of respect for pluralism at home.

To be sure, it was from the start a revolution of the left, with a strong Marxist streak and crucial Cuban support. But it was also a revolution with moral authority and popular support. Now many who rendered that support bemoan the results. They fear the junta is turning on them, notwithstanding the internal turmoil and damage to international standing that would follow from a further plunge down the Cuban path.

On the surface, pluralism lives. But the private sector trembles at its vulnerability to official suffrage. The junta is playing off a corps of revolutionary priests against the hierarchy. In labor, as with youth and other social groups, official organizations are being built up as vehicles of state control. A new draft press law would give the government a legal basis to shut down the lone voice of the opposition, *La Prensa*, which has already been closed five times by decree — once for suggesting that a honeymooning Prince Charles be sent a hammock and a book by Carlos Fonseca, one of the revolution's saints.

The army, police, television and so on are already organs of the Sandinistas, not the state. Good people receive threats of jail, exile, even death. The mob has already been twice at *La Prensa's* door.

"A revolution is something that divides," the rector of the Jesuit university observed calmly to me. "One must choose," as Sofia Montenegro put it.

How is one to judge all this? The revolution can boast high achievements: ending a detested dictatorship and initiating popular reforms — a literacy campaign, a sensible conservative land reform, improving the diet, clinics, and so on. It behoves Americans, whose past record in Nicaragua is shameful, to respect the legitimate impulse for change. U.S. lectures on Sandinista lapses are inevitably contrasted with past U.S. solicitude for Anastasio Somoza's thuggery.

But the requisite deference, stirred for some of us by a touch of liberal guilt, does not require us to grant the revolution carte blanche. As a journalist, I am not going to make the junta's excuses for leaning on *La Prensa*. Least of all are we required to overlook or "understand" Nicaragua's support of revolutions beyond its borders. Although many Sandinistas do not accept that this is the prime U.S. concern — they fear Reagan is bent on destroying their revolution, regardless — I do.

I am not up to saying whether U.S. hostility is, as Sandinistas suggest, a cause or merely a pretext for Nicaragua's internal move

sidereal risks in the military area and shoulder extraordinary burdens." But economic cooperation "suddenly seems no longer to be as important to the United States."

He was asked about the Reagan argument that high interest rates are needed to bring down inflation and rebalance the world economy. His answer says a lot about the workings at cross-purposes of U.S. grand strategists and European eyes. "When President Mitterrand met President Reagan at [last year's] Ottawa summit, he told him, 'We understand your economic thinking, but for pity's sake, please succeed quickly. We can hold out for a while, but not indefinitely. A time will come when the economic slowdown, the dearth of investment and the rise in unemployment will sweep everything away. We are your allies in defense. But we might have nothing left to defend!'"

Too dire? Perhaps. But if Mitterrand felt even only half that strongly then, his concern must be considerable today. That may not be argument enough for the Reagan administration to temper Reaganomics; there may be better arguments closer to home.

But neither does the matter of interest rates exhaust the number of French complaints rooted in a sense that somehow Washington lacks an overview.

It is not who is right about anti-Soviet sanctions over Poland, or how to handle El Salvador, or whether the Israelis should deal with the PLO. There is plenty of room in all this for honest differences. The question troubling not just the French but many allies is whether the administration thinks the conflicts and inconsistencies are important enough to justify accommodation in the common interest of Western security.

But his foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, offered a broad hint of what the French "priority" is in a recent interview with *Newsweek International*, which was picked up by *Le Monde* in Paris but not in the United States. In a pungent rundown of "increasing misunderstandings between France and the



By Steve Henderson — The Washington Post

United States on many subjects," Cheysson listed "high U.S. interest rates" as "the area where I fear we will see the greatest difficulties between the United States and the Europeans."

He had nothing but praise for American willingness to take "a revolution" and initiating popular reforms — a literacy campaign, a sensible conservative land reform, improving the diet, clinics, and so on. It behoves Americans, whose past record in Nicaragua is shameful, to respect the legitimate impulse for change. U.S. lectures on Sandinista lapses are inevitably contrasted with past U.S. solicitude for

# Energy Crisis Appears Gone With the Glut — for the Present

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The energy crisis, the source of so much personal discomfort and national anxiety during the 1970s, has eased materially.

Almost every day brings new announcements of price reductions for gasoline as world oil prices slide. And supplies appear increasingly available.

Broad changes have taken place in the ways energy is used, and they appear to be basic and long-lasting. The sharp rise in oil prices since 1973 has prodded the consumers to use considerably less energy, the producers to find more and the experts to raise their estimates of available reserves in light of the increased amounts of oil that can now be recovered economically.

But all students of oil, no matter what their views of the current situation, agree that a major political upheaval in the Middle East could change the energy outlook overnight.

What became known as the energy crisis amounted to the end of cheap oil. In the early 1970s, foreign producers, particularly in the Middle East, seized control of their only important product from the oil companies and proceeded to push prices to what were considered stratospheric levels. The challenge posed by the "crisis" was to find a way to produce adequate supplies of energy at affordable prices.

The producers' success in getting a sharply higher price may become their downfall. Prices are influencing individuals and industry to use less oil than had seemed remotely possible before the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

Also, production of all forms of oil and other fuels has increased.

To an economist, the results are predictable: more supply, less demand and, hence, eroding prices.

The price of a gallon of gasoline — down by nearly 10 cents over the last year — has slipped to less than a dollar at some Texas filling stations. Heating oil has fallen by 7 or 8 cents this winter. Prices of petroleum products on the futures market, considered a reliable indicator of coming price movements, indicate that traders are anticipating a further 15-percent drop by next month.

Substantial reductions in the price of crude, such as Britain's decision last week to cut the price of its North Sea oil by more than 10 percent, have become frequent. The United States' imports of crude oil have fallen by more than half over the last three years. And the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may be falling into disarray.

"It's a totally new ball game," says John Buckley, vice president of the Northeast Petroleum Corp.

## Nature of Change

The experience of his Boston-based company illustrates the nature of the change. Prodiced by higher prices, his company's customers are using half as much heating oil on average as they did a decade ago, and they have benefited from an 8-cent-a-gallon price decrease this winter.

But nagging problems remain. The economic and strategic stability of the Western world still hangs on the Gulf, a tinderbox that supplies roughly two-thirds of Western oil imports. And the economic damage of the "energy crisis" persists.

The energy crisis was an oil crisis. From

1950 to the early 1970s, the world's consumption of oil grew fourfold, while the price declined slightly. The proportion of energy supplied by coal declined from 40 percent to 17 percent, and improvements in efficiency of energy use seemed a waste of money.

Then, announced by most Americans, U.S. oil production began to decline while output elsewhere surged. This was the result of the natural depletion of older oil fields, the lack of economic incentives to search for new ones and the easy availability of cheap foreign supplies. Saudi Arabia became more important to the United States than Texas.

The trap was set. During the 1973 war between Israel and the Arab countries, Arab oil producers cut output by 25 percent and embargoed oil shipments to the United States and other countries. The newly militant OPEC, which was not officially involved in the cutback or the embargo, nevertheless seized the opportunity to quadruple prices.

Despite President Richard M. Nixon's threat to let the Arabs drink their oil, control over energy had shifted to the producing countries, and there seemed to be nothing the West could do.

A cycle of price rises hit the U.S. and other economies. The prospect that Middle Eastern producers would use their oil to blackmail the United States — and its allies, which are even more dependent on oil imports — became a continuing fear.

What has changed is that the price increases have sparked a barrage of positive developments. The revolutionary nature of these changes is apparent in the differences between experts' estimates of oil and energy needs now and those of a decade ago.

In 1973, Exxon predicted that oil demand in the non-Communist world would grow to 95 million barrels a day by 1985. Now, the world's largest oil company says that demand by the year 2000 will only grow to 60 million barrels a day.

Exxon had also forecast that total energy demand would grow to the equivalent of 2.14 million barrels of oil a day by 1985. Now, it says, demand at the turn of the century will be equivalent to 150 million barrels a day.

## Production of Other Fuels

On the supply side, production of other fuels such as coal, nuclear energy and hydroelectric power is growing by 4 percent a year.

Further improving the world's energy situation is an increase in government stockpiles. The United States has taken advantage of the weak oil market to accelerate purchases to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Already, OPEC has lost considerable flexibility. The doubling of oil prices after the Iranian revolution in 1979 has dampened demand by more than 10 percent.

Until the world converts to solar power and other renewable fuels, people will continue to be captives of the depletion of energy "capital" generated by dead dinosaurs hundreds of millions of years ago, rather than continually generated "income" created by the sun, according

to Barry Commoner, the environmental activist.

But the day of reckoning — when hydrocarbon fuels are no longer adequate to supply needs at an affordable cost — may have receded so far into the distance as to be almost meaningless, according to William Brown, director of energy and technology studies at the Hudson Institute.

"There has been a revolution in the use of energy," says Dennis Hayes, former director of the Solar Energy Research Institute. A new refrigerator-freezer, he says, is 45 percent more efficient than one made 10 years ago, and a room air conditioner, 17 percent more efficient.

At the same time, the use of oil to heat homes has fallen by at least a fifth, and U.S. government mandates have provided automakers to produce cars that now average 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Conservation in the United States has kept the country's energy consumption at the equivalent of about 35 million barrels of oil a day, or 5 million less than had been forecast before the 1973 embargo.

Certainly, the fall in energy consumption has had a dramatic impact on oil production. The world is now pumping 5 million fewer barrels of oil a day than in 1979, the year that marked the end of a three-year glut that forced prices downward in inflation-adjusted terms.

## Unofficial Prices

The result is that oil is being sold unofficially at \$4 to \$6 a barrel below OPEC's official prices, and more and more analysts are questioning OPEC's ability to maintain its basic price of \$34 a barrel. Iran and Venezuela have lowered official prices in defiance of OPEC guidelines.

Although U.S. dependence on oil imports has been halved, vulnerability to uncontrollable events persists. The United States still receives a tenth of its supply from Arab countries, a 40-percent reduction in that proportion over the last four years, but still worrisome.

Another danger is complacency brought on by the current fall in oil prices. Evidence that this is happening includes a decline in the number of drilling rigs currently working in the United States to the lowest level in 10 months.

"You may be building up a potential supply crisis in a few years' time," says Abdellaziz al-Watari, assistant secretary-general of OPEC, which is based in Vienna.

Even analysts predicting long-term price stability or decline readily concede that the market will fluctuate between periods of relative scarcity and abundance. But some believe the price of oil will gradually sink to as low as \$15 a barrel in today's dollars.

This view is apparently shared by investors. A recent analysis by Merrill Lynch, which it does not believe the bottom will fall out of



Workers in California changed a speed limit sign from 70 to 55 mph in 1974 after President Richard Nixon signed a new maximum speed law in a move to save gasoline.

the oil market, indicates that Wall Street is currently valuing crude oil at \$20 a barrel in assessing the worth of oil company shares.

The central question is how much of the new energy situation represents transitory fluctuations and how much amounts to fundamental change.

The factors arguing strongly for a pickup in energy demand and, hence, an increase in prices include the following:

• Inventories. Last year, ample worldwide stocks of oil were used up at the rate of 300,000 barrels a day. This year, oil companies estimate that stocks may be replenished at a rate equal to 500,000 barrels a day to keep the world's petroleum system working efficiently.

• Economic Growth. In 1981, industrial economies were mired in a deepening recession that cut oil demand by 4 percent. If economic activity picks up, "we're going to see a substantial recovery in oil demand," says Adam Sieminski, an analyst for the Washington Analysis Corp.

• Saudi Arabia. A key question on the minds of oil analysts is the extent to which Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, will sacrifice revenues to fulfill its repeated promise to adjust production to support the basic \$34 OPEC price. Thus far, Riyadh has given conflicting signals.

But these considerations do not address two ways in which the world of energy appears to have changed fundamentally. The first involves those who use energy, the second those who produce it.

## Slowdown Appears Permanent

The slowdown in energy consumption appears to be permanent. Analysts doubt that if the price of oil falls significantly and economies jerk upward, people will suddenly abandon energy efficiency and return to V-8 auto engines and energy profligacy. Most, probably more than half, of the fall in energy demand is now built into people's attics and cars and companies' capital equipment.

If demand keeps falling, the issue of inventories changes. Since less oil is used, smaller

stocks can cover more days' supply. Current inventories are still quite close to the International Energy Agency's mandated 90-day level at today's consumption levels.

"If you've got a \$100,000 house, it's stupid to insure it for \$200,000," a British energy analyst says, noting that it costs companies as much as 75 cents a barrel a month at today's interest rates to maintain stocks of oil that may be unnecessary in the new environment.

## Current-Accounts Problem

The other broad change is the fact that producing countries have based their current budgets on the price jump that followed the Iranian revolution. Now, only four OPEC members — Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia — are producing enough oil to balance their current accounts, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication.

For instance, Nigeria, whose oil is similar to the British North Sea oil and now costs \$5.50 a barrel more, is producing about a million barrels of oil a day, down from 2.4 million in 1979, and the 2 million necessary to meet basic revenue requirements. Iran has been so hard-pressed it has cut its price to \$4 below OPEC's official level. Other producers are in equally tight straits.

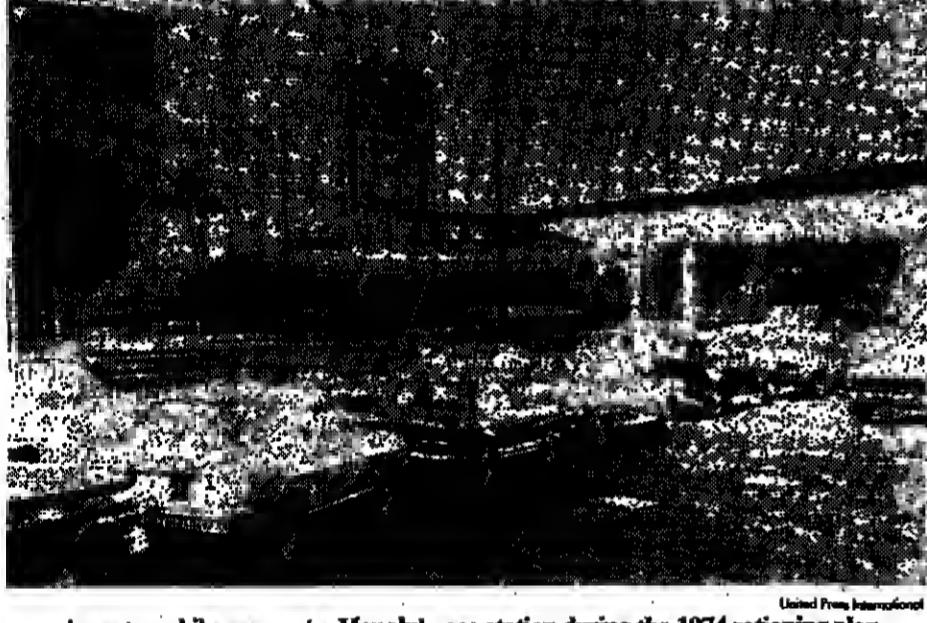
The consequence is that cash-short countries are competing ever more bitterly.

"Truly, OPEC is incapable of preventing a fall in the price of oil," says Ali D. Johany, energy analyst at Saudi Arabia's University of Petroleum and Minerals.

But OPEC is going to try. The group's president, Sheikh Mani Said al-Otaiba, has called a special consultative meeting of the 13 nations this month to try to hammer out ways to reverse the price slide.

Can they succeed?

"OPEC is getting to be kind of a joke," says Walter McDonald, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency's energy operations. "The next few months are going to be very, very tough for these characters."



An automobile queue at a Honolulu gas station during the 1974 rationing plan.

# New Look at the DC-10: Does It Merit a Better Reputation?

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the third Saturday in January, with the crash of Air Florida Flight 90 commanding the attention of the aviation world, senior Federal Aviation Administration experts and Douglas Aircraft Co. engineers met in Long Beach, Calif., to close the books on another disaster: the DC-10 accident in Chicago on May 25, 1979.

The meeting was congenial, in sharp contrast to the suspicion and animosity at dozens of sessions in the summer of 1979 between most of the same people. Everyone was relaxed because, despite the fact that technical changes were still being made to the jumbo jet, everyone knew — as the aviation community as a whole now knows — the DC-10 has a much smaller share of the blame than American Airlines for the worst crash in U.S. history.

In fact, it is time to stop picking on the DC-10.

That three-engined, wide-bodied jetline has recaptured the high level of professional respect that Douglas airplanes have traditionally held. The new attitude results from discoveries in both the official investigation of the Chicago crash and the later, largely unpublicized civil liability suits brought by the relatives of those killed in the crash.

## Unanswered Questions

However, answers to some of the questions about the Chicago crash will never be known because McDonnell Douglas and American Airlines reached agreement in private on what percentage of damages each would pay in the legal suits that followed the crash; McDonnell Douglas and American never contested that they were the liable parties. Their agreement is sealed forever by court order, but before it was struck last April, these curious things happened:

• American Airlines officials ordered an internal investigation of the accident, then destroyed all copies of the report of that investigation on the advice of their counsel and in violation of a court order, according to court findings.

• Documents obtained during legal discovery make it possible to infer — but not prove — that some American Airlines maintenance personnel knew they had cracked the engine mounting on the crashed airplane, but, thinking the crack unimportant, decided to postpone fixing it and returned the plane to service. American Airlines officials deny the inference, claiming that a key document pointing to that inference was misdated. There were no indication that senior American officials were aware of the problem.

• The crew chief who worked on N110AA, the crashed plane, when it received major maintenance between March 29 and March 31, 1979, committed suicide at his home near American's maintenance base in Tulsa. He had been scheduled to meet with attorneys the next day to discuss a deposition he was to give about maintenance on the plane.

• Business Insurance, a publication that follows the liability insurance field, reported that the sealed court agreement shows that American Airlines' insurers agreed to pay 75 percent and McDonnell Douglas 25 percent of the damages awarded families of the victims of the crash. Neither American nor McDonnell Douglas will confirm that report, but aviation sources say it is accurate.

Business Insurance also reported that Douglas had agreed to pay 85 percent of the damages in a tentative arrangement worked out shortly after the accident, before investigation and legal discovery began to point the finger the other way. In other words, there was a remarkable turnaround in the perceptions of who was to blame.

Predating over this tale is the ghost of an earlier DC-10 disaster, a crash near Paris in March, 1974, that killed 346 persons and remains the worst single-plane accident in history.

Both the FAA, the regulator, and the National Transportation Safety Board, the investigator, were criticized for not having prevented that crash, and neither body wanted it to appear that it was not doing its job after Chicago.

## Explosive Decompression

The Paris crash occurred when a door to a Turkish Airlines DC-10 cargo compartment opened explosively as the plane climbed to 12,000 feet (3,640 meters). The floor of the passenger cabin buckled, severing control cables and sending the plane into a dive.

The possibility of explosive decompression because of a malfunctioning lock on the cargo door had been discovered in an earlier, fatal DC-10 accident near Detroit. The question was: Why hadn't the FAA ordered McDonnell Douglas to make sure the door was changed so it wouldn't happen again? As a result of the Paris crash, the floors of all wide-body aircraft generated by dead dinosaurs hundreds of millions of years ago, rather than continually generated "income" created by the sun, according

that involves unscrewing many bolts, hoses and connections. It saves time and money to remove both the engine and the pylon as one large unit, and that was a procedure American and Continental Airlines began to use. However, this procedure placed enormous stress on the aft pylon bulkhead after it was disconnected from the wing because the weight of the engine, about 5 tons, smacked the pylon against metal in the wing. As mechanics moved the assembly, it was possible to crack the pylon bulkhead, safety board tests proved.

The FAA moved quickly to outlaw the single-unit procedure and punish those who had used it. American Airlines paid a \$500,000 civil penalty in November, 1979, to settle all claims concerning the maintenance procedure. Continental paid a \$100,000 civil penalty.

The next month, the safety board closed its investigation of the Chicago crash by ruling that "The probable cause ... was the asymmetrical stall and the ensuing roll of the aircraft because of the uncommanded retraction of the left wing onboard leading edge slats and the loss of stall warning and slat disagreement indication systems resulting from maintenance-induced damage leading to the separation of the No. 1 engine and pylon assembly at a critical point during descent." The separation resulted from damage by improper maintenance procedures, which led to failure of the pylon structure.

The board gave some blame to McDonnell Douglas for the vulnerability to damage of the pylon attach points and of the slat system. The FAA was blamed for deficiencies in its surveillance and reporting system, which failed to disseminate widely the fact that in December, 1978, and again in February, 1979, pylon bulkheads on Continental DC-10s were cracked during maintenance when the one-step shortcut was used. Continental caught the problem and fixed the pylons before putting the planes back in service.

The surfaces, called slats, extend from the front of both wings during takeoff to give a jetliner added lift. With the hydraulic lines cut, the left wing slats retracted while the right wing slats remained extended. That unbalanced the plane's controls, a circumstance called "asymmetrical slat," and resulted in the plane's having more lift on the right wing than on the left. The plane climbed briefly, rolled to the left and crashed into a field north of O'Hare, killing 273 persons.

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Engineers discovered that the aft pylon bulkhead, a major support plate in the pylon, had catastrophically sheared in two. All DC-10s were grounded for a quick check of the pylon, then permitted to fly again. Another check, and two American Airlines planes that had been checked the first time were found to have cracks in the aft pylon bulkhead.

FAA Administrator Langhorne M. Bond grounded the entire DC-10 fleet for 37 days while his experts pored over the engineering data that Douglas insisted proved the pylon to be a sturdy, carefully designed structure.

A case was also beginning to build against American. Within



Venezuelans See Delay for Loan Plans

Officials Optimistic Despite Busy Market

By Keith Grant  
Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela probably will delay its next major Euro-market syndication until mid-year, but it hopes to fulfill its planned borrowing program of around \$3.5 billion for 1982, senior Finance Ministry sources said Wednesday.

"The market is likely to see growing competition for funds among oil producing countries, and it would be prudent to avoid possible overcrowding at this stage," they said.

The last Euromarket operation by the government, a \$600-million credit arranged by Chase Manhattan — increased from the \$500 million originally mandated — is due for signing in London next week.

Venezuela is sounding out Japanese banks on a Eurocredit of \$450 million to \$500 million for June, possibly with some Arab banks taking part, the sources said.

This operation, within the framework of the government's refinancing program, would follow a planned issue of 20 billion yen (\$34 million) in the Japanese bond market. Venezuela has tapped the Japanese bond market four times.

A plan to raise upward of \$1 billion in the Middle East has not progressed, partly because of the depressed economic climate among potential Arab lending countries, the sources said.

Offer Declined

The government had been looking toward the Middle East as an alternative to crowding the Euro-markets with Venezuelan borrowers, but it will probably have obtain its needs in the syndicated loan market, the sources said.

Public Credit Director César Aguado said Venezuela this week formally declined an offer from group of Arab banks led by Arla bank for a \$1-billion, three-year revolving credit.

He said the Arla bank offer was made early in February and despite being reformulated was turned down because local public credit law precludes borrowing by the republic at less than one-year maturity.

The Arla bank offer involved revolving payments of between 30- and 180-day maturity, Mr. Aguado said.

He said, the offer carried an spread of 1/4 percent over the London interbank offered rate, a 3/16 percent commitment fee and a management charge of 1/4 percent, all of which were considered high for a short-term credit.

Paying More

Mr. Aguado said the mistaken impression was created that Arla bank had received a mandate and said that the same misconception had occurred earlier with a reported sterling credit arranged by Lloyds Bank International.

He said that Venezuela is trying to avoid rushing into the market, noting that Mexico's Pemex currently is raising \$2 billion at higher interest terms than it obtained a year ago.

Banking sources said the Venezuelan state power company, Edelca, also had to pay more for a \$300-million, eight-year credit mandated this week to Manufacturers Hanover — 1/4 percent over Libor for the first four years and 1/4 percent over Libor for the last four — after last year raising 10-year money at 3/4 percent.

Mr. Aguado said Venezuela probably will limit its medium-term borrowing this year to refinancing for the republic, Edelca's program of \$700 million, and about \$70 million to \$80 million for state electricity company, Cade.

Decision

Government-owned Inter-Alumina will also need around \$300 million this year to finance construction of its alumina factory, company president Oscar Martinez said.

Mr. Aguado said that state agencies will continue to roll over short-term debt, especially the Corporación Venezolana de Fomento, which has yearly obligations in the range of \$2 billion.

He said the CVF is presently seeking \$257 million in one-year credit. Shearson Lehman Rhoades declined a mandate for \$97 million last month. The funds are being provided now by Chemical Bank, while Bank of America is in the process of syndicating the remaining \$160 million. The CVF will require new short-term credit in April, Mr. Aguado added.

GM, Union to Reopen Early Contract Talks

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers, has agreed to a General Motors request to resume emergency contract talks Friday at GM headquarters here. The company hopes to gain pay and benefit concessions in return for an offer of market forces.

Mr. Fraser said the session is contingent on a vote from the union's GM Council, which meets Thursday in Dearborn, Mich. The Detroit News quoted unidentified union leaders as predicting an 80-percent council vote in favor of resuming the talks, which broke off on March 28. Since then, GM has announced the closings of seven plants.

Banking Syndicate With U.S. Participants Reported Negotiating Loan For Nicaragua

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An international banking syndicate, with U.S. participants, is negotiating a \$150 million loan to Nicaragua, according to bankers and a Nicaraguan government official.

Aid flows from the United States to Nicaragua have been suspended because Washington has charged that Managua has been providing military aid to guerrillas in El Salvador.

While the Sandinista government of Nicaragua has repeatedly denied it was supplying aid to the Salvadoran insurgents, it has declared openly its allegiance to Marxism.

The loan is being organized by a London-based consortium called Interex. Its members include the Bank of America, Deutsche Bank, the Union Bank of Switzerland, the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank of Tokyo and the Banco Nacional de Mexico.

[An Interex official in London Wednesday denied that the consortium was negotiating a loan for Nicaragua, Reuters reported.

[Jaime Chico, Interex deputy managing director, said he had checked specifically with his office in Mexico Wednesday, "and they denied completely that there is anything that we are arranging right now in Nicaragua."]

One U.S. banker said, however, "We were approached by Interex to participate in the syndication."

[Reuters also reported from Tokyo that the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank denied any involvement in any loan to Nicaragua.]

[A spokesman said the bank has neither been contacted by the Nicaraguans nor invited by the reported consortium for such a loan to Nicaragua.]

Karen Shaw, vice president of the Bank of America, said her institution was a minority shareholder in Interex, did not participate in its day-to-day operations and was "not participating in this loan in any way."

William W. Baldwin, a spokesman for the First National Bank of Chicago, said his institution had been asked to join in the syndication. "We are still examining the situation, and no decision has yet been taken," he added.

The loan, which according to Jaime Wheelock, a member of Nicaragua's ruling National Directorate, would carry the guarantee of the government of Mexico, has raised sensitive questions of U.S. international financial policy.

The Reagan administration has sought to isolate Nicaragua financially because of its purported role in El Salvador. Last January it voted against a \$16 million World Bank loan for municipal development projects in Nicaragua. The loan was approved after other World Bank members overwhelmingly supported it. Earlier World Bank loans to Nicaragua were approved after U.S. abstentions.

Mr. Wheelock, who has been in New York and Washington trying to win friends in the face of the hard-line Reagan administration policies, has told bankers in New York and members of Congress that his government is committed to a mixed economy and to repayment of its debts.

He noted that the state share of the gross domestic product, according to one report of his remarks, was less than that of most Latin American countries and of several European countries.

He also accused the Reagan administration of putting pressure on leading banks against providing financial support.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has told the Nicaraguan authorities that the United States would readmit their country to the "aid community" once they ceased spreading revolution in Latin America, cut off arms shipments to El Salvador and guaranteed political pluralism in Nicaragua.

Mr. Wheelock, who is minister of agriculture, has told his U.S. audiences that Nicaragua wanted the \$130 million being syndicated by Interex in London to help plug a projected deficit this year of \$450 million in its current account. Last year the current account deficit in trade and services was \$390 million.

Nicaragua has arranged other credits, reportedly with Mexico and Libya. In addition, the World Bank is now studying plans for fresh credits for specific projects. The International Monetary Fund declined to comment on any discussions it may be having with Nicaraguan authorities.

Preventing Depression: A Strategy

By Leonard Silk  
New York Times Service

down interest rates (except by producing depression) without fiscal discipline from the administration. President Reagan has refused to yield to pressures from a wide variety of critics, both conservative and liberal.

NEWS ANALYSIS

al, to reign back his projected deficits by giving back some of his tax cuts or reducing his proposed military buildup.

To be sure, Mr. Reagan still has his supply-side loyalists, who argue, voicing the Keynesian doctrine they once denounced, that big tax cuts and military spending increases are essential to economic recovery.

However, the current situation is not like the one that confronted the nation in the autumn of 1929 to 1933. Inflationary expectations are still virulent, and interest rates are still high — far higher than real rates of return on capital. Business investment, which is flat but has not yet collapsed, could plunge if interest rates are not brought down first.

In addition, housing, autos and other interest-sensitive industries, already severely hurt, could drop even further if interest rates are not brought down lastingly by changing the mix of fiscal and monetary policy.

Bringing down interest rates is the start but not the be-all and end-all of a program for preventing depression and restoring stable growth.

The high level of interest rates relative to real rates of return on capital (after deducting for inflation), which threatens to choke off business investment and which jeopardizes housing, autos and other interest-sensitive industries.

While these complex problems are bound up with each other, like a Gordian knot, a way must be found of cutting through to the solution. The first job is to bring down interest rates — without waiting for depression itself to do the job.

Again, a cure depends on a proper diagnosis. Why are interest rates so high? One reason is the prolonged siege of tight money to which the Fed has subjected the economy. A second reason is the persistence of inflationary expectations, which the present slump has not yet destroyed.

A third reason is the government's huge and planned budget deficits, reaching years into the future, and seemingly ensuring a continuing clash between loose budgets and tight money. A fourth is the belief that the government, whether under President Reagan or his successor, will sooner or later have to resort to inflationary finance to rescue the economy from politically unbearable unemployment.

Tackling these underlying reasons for high interest rates requires a fundamental change in both monetary and budgetary policies. Easier money by itself cannot do the job, but big continuing deficits will simply validate inflationary expectations and keep interest rates high.

Easing of Money Policy

Yet, in a developing crisis, with growing unemployment, monetary policy can afford to be somewhat easier. In fact, the Fed has begun to ease slightly, in his testimony before the Senate Banking Committee last month, Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker said the money supply could "acceptably" remain somewhat above its implied growth track of 2.5 to 5.5 percent during the period immediately ahead.

But a monetarist policy, in which the Fed seeks to avoid a crash by a slight acceleration of the growth of the money supply, is unlikely to be enough to ensure a decline in interest rates for the longer haul. Many financial leaders and economists have come to feel that both Wall Street and the Fed were sold a bill of goods on a rigid type of Fed policy, in which the object is to control money-supply growth, letting credit and interest rates oscillate in response to market forces.

Such bankers and economists as Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Irwin Kellner, senior vice president and chief economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and Prof. Benjamin Friedman of Harvard University now contend the Fed must focus not exclusively on the money supply but also on credit and interest rates.

Mr. Friedman said the session is contingent on a vote from the union's GM Council, which meets Thursday in Dearborn, Mich. The Detroit News quoted unidentified union leaders as predicting an 80-percent council vote in favor of resuming the talks, which broke off on March 28. Since then, GM has announced the closings of seven plants.

But the Fed alone cannot bring

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 10, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

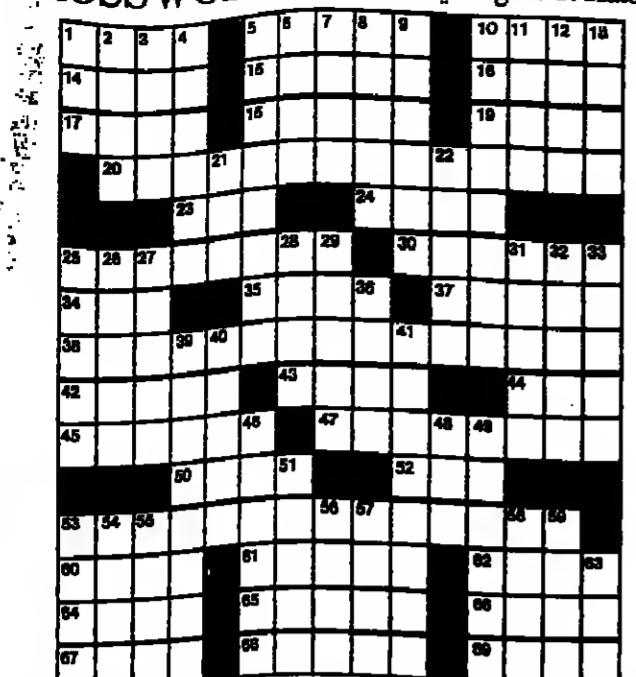
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347





## CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

1 Last of a Latin trio  
5 Make very thirsty  
10 Smile warmly  
14 Mauna Loa's outpour  
15 Habitate  
16 Tra —  
17 Toss  
18 Suze or Kiel  
19 Algerian port  
20 With 38 and 53 Across, comic's gag on a N.Y.C. show  
23 Former chess champ  
24 Milieu of Ga.'s "ramblin' wreck"  
25 Playful, teasing talk  
30 Responds to stimuli  
34 Shoshonean  
35 TV sitcom  
37 Brazilian macaw  
38 See 20 Across  
42 Islands, NW of the Shetlands  
43 Made a hole-in-one  
44 Capet classic  
45 Tableware group  
47 Dr. J. to the Joneses  
50 Knot of wool  
52 Kind of dirt or load

53 See 20 Across  
60 Food shop, for short  
61 A lot of banter  
62 Wanderlust  
63 Members of a clowder  
65 Most harmful to foliage  
66 Pseudologist  
67 Hudson Bay Indian  
68 Picardy sight  
69 Hard to hold

DOWN

1 Landon  
2 Bamako is its capital  
3 Tel —  
4 S.A. rabbit  
5 Embenze  
6 Notes and anecdotes  
7 Smallest of a litter  
8 Carpentry is one  
9 He wrote "Catch-22"  
10 Windbag's cousin  
11 Merit  
12 Tai —  
13 Horace, famed educator  
21 Tenor Peerce  
22 The bounding main  
25 Fans  
26 Set — (prepare to snare)

27 Rio —, in Spanish Sahara  
28 Dippy or dotty  
29 Accurate to the nth degree  
31 Goat, in Granada  
32 Game fish of the salmon family  
33 City in Oklahoma  
36 What "video" means  
39 Luma's ascent  
40 Asp's weapon  
41 Music arrangers  
44 Poor Clare, e.g.  
45 —tai (rum drink)  
49 Periwinkle or California laurel  
51 "Key" —, M. Anderson play  
53 When Philip V became king  
54 Part of a century  
55 Der — (Adenauer)  
56 Manipulates, as prices  
57 Fencer's blade  
58 Lake fed by the Maumee  
59 Channel changer  
63 Snoop

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALCARVE	17	61	7	45	Fair	MADRID
ALGIERS	16	61	8	45	Fair	MANILA
AMSTERDAM	6	62	2	34	Rainy	MEXICO CITY
ANKARA	0	32	-3	18	Cloudy	MILAN
ATHENS	13	53	24	55	Rainy	MONTREAL
AUCKLAND	13	53	15	55	Rainy	MOSCOW
BANGKOK	22	59	25	72	Cloudy	MUNICH
BEIRUT	15	56	11	52	Cloudy	NAIROBI
BELGRADE	12	54	-2	28	Rainy	MASSAU
BERLIN	11	53	1	45	Rainy	NEW DELHI
BOSTON	4	51	12	45	Rainy	NEW YORK
BRUSSELS	7	45	3	32	Rainy	MICK
BUCHAREST	8	45	-3	24	Rainy	OSLO
BUDAPEST	8	45	2	24	Rainy	PARIS
Buenos Aires	26	79	28	80	Rainy	PEKING
CAIRO	14	57	5	41	Rainy	PRAGUE
CAPE TOWN	23	73	18	54	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO
CASABLANCA	18	44	4	45	Fair	ROME
CHICAGO	5	41	-3	23	Rainy	SALISBURY
COPENHAGEN	4	41	4	45	Rainy	SAO PAULO
COSTA DEL SOL	16	54	12	54	Rainy	SINGAPORE
DAMASCUS	13	55	8	45	Rainy	STOCKHOLM
DUBLIN	9	45	7	42	Rainy	SYDNEY
EDINBURGH	6	45	3	32	Rainy	TAIPEI
FLORIDA	14	57	5	41	Rainy	TEL AVIV
FRANKFURT	11	52	22	52	Cloudy	TOKYO
GENEVA	11	52	22	52	Cloudy	TUNIS
NELLSINKI	0	31	9	31	Rainy	VENICE
HONG KONG	17	63	12	53	Cloudy	VIENNA
HONOLULU	25	79	28	80	Rainy	WASAWA
ISTANBUL	4	49	12	45	Rainy	WASHINGTON
JERUSALEM	19	52	12	53	Cloudy	ZURICH
LAS PALMAS	22	73	23	73	Cloudy	
LIMA	12	57	7	45	Rainy	
LONDON	12	57	7	45	Rainy	
LOS ANGELES	21	78	13	55	Rainy	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 10, 1982

The not asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are not on base prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for these funds: (a) daily; (b) monthly; (c) quarterly; (d) annually; (e) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd: SF 45.07 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

BANK VON FIRMET & Cie AG PE 200 Bern: SF 50.00 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

BRITANNIA PO Box 271, St. Heller, Jersey: SF 10.00 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL: SF 12.79 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

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FIDELITY PO Box 470, Hamilton, Bermuda: SF 10.00 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

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G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD: SF 61.04 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

G.T. Asia Fund: HK\$ 19.19 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

G.T. Diller Fund: SF 10.00 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

G.T. Investment Fund: SF 14.56 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

G.T. Technology Fund: SF 10.00 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUNDO: SF 10.00 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

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## Golfer Kite Still Feeling Grounded

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

ORLANDO, Fla. — From six feet away, Tom Kite is one of the more charming, honest and sassy performers in sport. In his tangy, pliosial way, the man from Austin, Texas, loves to see the surprise he causes when he lets a little piece of truth drop in this proper polyester world of pro golf.

Ask him how it feels to be the 14th-leading money winner in the history of the game and he says: "Meaningless statistic. They ought to throw it out."

Throw out his \$142,000 in purses? "It's all inflation," drawls Kite. "It's not fair to the great golfers of the past. It's winnin', not cashin', that matters... I don't have too many wins [four in 11 years]."

But isn't he proud that he was top money winner last year and golfer of the year in two of the sport's four 1981 tournaments?

"I voted for Bill Rogers. He had a better year than me — I only won one tournament and it wasn't a major."

It's Kite's misfortune that the qualities that distinguish him up close — like his intelligent and comprehensive practice methods — are not evident at a distance.

From beyond the gallery ropes,

the 5-foot-8½ Kite, who won't even give himself that extra half-inch in the IPA media guide, merely looks like a slightly flat-footed, uncharismatic 155-pound plunger.

"I'm better with small groups than large crowds," said Kite after winning the Bay Hill tournament here Monday by beating Jack Nicklaus and Denis Watson on the first hole of a playoff before a crowd of perhaps 2,000.

Good Times or Bad

"I've never understood it. I'm outgoing by nature. I am a person. I try to show my emotions and how I feel, whether it's good times or bad."

"Some players just have that special thing with crowds. Arnie [Palmer] — put him in front of 5,000 people and he just lights everybody up. Ben Crenshaw's the same way.... It's a gift."

Interestingly, Kite and Crenshaw shared the NCAA championship as teammates at Texas a decade ago. Since then both have won an identical \$14-million in prizes, plus a bit of odd change. Neither has won a major title.

But Crenshaw is famous because of his smile, his wild-swinging forays into the underbrush and his marvelous putting. Kite, who does nothing better than the best yet

does nothing less than well, has only a fraction of Crenshaw's following.

Everyone in golf says, "It's not how it's won." That apparently applies to everybody except Kite. No matter how well he accomplishes the fundamental goal of his sport, he remains in the shadows, respected but little noticed, liked but not adored.

His Bay Hill victory was typical. His rounds of 69, 70, 70 and 69 were cookie-cutter consistent, but never eye-catching.

Naturally, when Kite chipped in for a birdie to beat Nicklaus and Watson, all the TV stations in South Florida and many others around the country had exercised their option to switch to local news and forsake the golf. That's par for the Kite course.

Kite takes fewer strokes to get around a golf course than anybody else in the world. In 1981, he won the Vardon Trophy for the lowest stroke average (69.80) and is the current leader at 69.05. With \$115,710 in 1982 earnings, he's threatening to be leading money winner again.

Most amazing, he's made the cut in 41 consecutive tournaments and, in '81, finished in the top 10 a phenomenal 21 times in 26 outings. So far this year, Kite has a first, second (at the Bob Hope) and third (San Diego).

In victory, Kite showed his unique style by sardonically "apologizing" to Nicklaus and Watson for winning with a chip-in. "I told 'em, 'You're not supposed to win that way.'

"I didn't play as well as Jack and Raymond [Floyd] this week. I've played a lot better on weeks I didn't win. Well, I'm not a good fortune."

Despite his fortune and his fortune, it galls Kite that he remains a mystery to so many. As a player, he's seen as a short-game wizard, yet insists "that's a misconception. It's my absence of weaknesses, not any particular strength, that's probably most important."

As a competitor, it drives him crazy when "I hear people say, 'Kite's too conservative — he'll never win.' Well, I'm not a conservative player. I'm just not stupid. I consider myself to be a very aggressive player, that's for damn sure."

Someone says to Kite that with his style of play, he's the sort who should do best in the right-time majors. Yet he hasn't. "It's not over yet," Kite says with a grin.

On Monday evening, after basking in the glow of cameras, cameras, microphones and notepads, Kite gave his own cryptic farewell to the well-wishers around him. "It's just nice to see you after the last round," said honest Tom Kite.

"I see you too often [after being the temporary leader] on Thursday, Friday and Saturday."

Tom Kite  
... it's winnin', not cashin', that matters.



Red Berenson  
... No benefits

## NHL's Slumping Blues Fire Coach Berenson

From Agency Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — Red Berenson, coach of the year in the National Hockey League last season, was fired Tuesday by the slumping St. Louis Blues. Emile Francis, the club's president and general manager, will take over as coach.

The announcement came as the Blues and other teams rushed to solidify their playoff rosters before Tuesday's midnight trading deadline.

"I'm very disappointed," said Berenson.

"I'm not bitter, but I put a lot into the team and I'm just disappointed I won't be able to repeat the benefits."

Berenson had said Monday night he was unconcerned about the possibility the team was about to change coaches. "I'm not worried about losing my job," Berenson said. "All I'm worried about is trying to do my job."

Berenson became the franchise's 12th coach when he replaced Barry Plager on Dec. 10, 1979, and posted a 27-20-9 record for the rest of the season.

He directed St. Louis to a 45-18-17 record, its best ever, last year.

But Monday the Blues had suffered an 8-1 thrashing at Minnesota that extended a franchise-record road losing streak to 10 games. Tuesday night, at home, they lost 6-4, to the New York Islanders, dropping their overall record to 28-35-6.

"I have waited and I have waited and I have waited," Francis said. "I have been patient, but something has to be done."

"At home we've been playing half decent, but on the road we couldn't beat anybody."

"We're playing a very undisciplined game and we're all over the ice like scrambled eggs."

A former star center with the Blues, Berenson had signed a new two-year contract before the start of this season. He leaves with a coaching record of 100-73-32.

Flurry

Francis, who spent 10 seasons as coach and general manager of the Rangers, joined the Blues in 1976 and spent one season as coach.

In a flurry of trades Tuesday, Francis sent right wing Tony Cervi, left wing Jim Nil, backup goalie Rick Wicin and the Blues'

fourth-round pick in this year's draft to Vancouver for goaltender Glen Hanlon.

Hanlon, 25 and in his fifth professional season, will be the Blues' backup for Mike Liut.

Hanlon had played in 28 games

for the Canucks this year with a 3.95 goals-against average.

In exchange for "future considerations" the Blues also acquired two defencemen — Guy Lapointe of Montreal and the Calgary Flames' Kari Eloranta.

Lapointe, 33, was a member of six Stanley Cup champion teams during his career with the Canadiens, had been selected a first-team all-star once and made the second team three times.

Francis called the moves part of his "three-phase program" in St. Louis. "First, you warn the players," he said.

"If that doesn't work, you create a little competition within the organization. Finally, you make changes."

Other Deals

Toronto, meanwhile, traded forward Wilf Paiement to Quebec for Miroslav Brycer and a seventh-round 1982 draft choice. The Maple Leafs also reached a contract settlement that makes Don Luce a free agent and dropped Rene Robert.

Toronto acquired defenceman Jim Korn from Detroit for fourth-round draft choice in 1982 and fifth-round choice in 1983. And traded center Laurie Boschman to Edmonton for left wing Walt Poddubny and left wing Phil Denroid.

In other deals, Colorado sent left wing Ed Cooper to Edmonton for center Stan Weir and Washington obtained defenceman Doug Hicks from Edmonton for left wing Todd Bidner.

## NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

NY Islanders 47 14 7 224 234 101  
NY Rangers 22 24 11 254 257 72  
Philadelphia 33 27 7 272 268 61  
Pittsburgh 22 22 11 229 230 61  
Washington 22 29 7 245 235 52

Adams Division

Montreal 39 12 17 214 193 95  
Boston 34 23 9 243 224 81  
Chicago 23 22 10 234 224 74  
Detroit 30 25 14 244 234 74  
Hartford 18 23 14 220 220 52

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Morris Division

Minnesota 26 27 12 200 246 77  
Winnipeg 26 27 12 257 232 65  
St. Louis 38 35 7 248 301 93  
Chicago 25 23 10 265 255 83  
Edmonton 17 22 11 234 224 74  
Vancouver 18 29 12 234 235 85

Sattività Division

Edmonton 42 15 12 344 320 82  
Calgary 34 26 11 302 293 81  
Vancouver 24 24 12 343 321 82  
Los Angeles 19 34 11 261 309 92  
Colorado 16 41 11 269 297 92  
(=claimed first place in division)

N.Y. Islanders 6, St. Louis 4 (Pothier 29),  
Borges 12, McEvoy 19, Brian Sutter 23,  
Trotter 14, Bass 54, Brian Sutter 23  
Mason 19, Baker 23 (2),  
Carter 9, 10, 11, 12, McAdams 3 (11),  
Cormier 5, 6, 12, McAdams 3 (11),  
Chiodetti 20, Housh 22, Hiltz 23,  
Nilsson 23, Cyr 12, Palment 19, Hunter  
(18), Rochester 14, Terrell 30,  
Montreal 4, Boston 2 (Gelzer 24), Neper 24,  
Lamont 2, Wiesbrough 15, McAdams 44,  
Rousseau 14),  
Los Angeles 2, Colorado 2 (Nichols 21).

## Jackson and Chandler Named to Hall of Fame

United Press International

TAMPA, Fla. — Travis Jackson, shortstop for the New York Giants during the 1920's, and A.B. (Happy) Chandler, second commission of baseball, were elected Wednesday to baseball's Hall of Fame by its veterans committee.

Along with Hank Aaron and Frank Robinson, who were elected in January, Jackson and Chandler will be inducted into the hall Aug. 1.

Jackson, who played from 1922 to 1936, hit over .300 for six different seasons, reaching a career high of .339 in 1930. Hall-of-Famer Casey Stengel called him "the finest bunter I ever saw." Chandler, a former governor of Kentucky, succeeded Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis and negotiated baseball's early television contracts in the 1940's.

Ratings rose, sponsors got into the act. So, of course, did agents.

It all came to a shattering stop.

The fiesta was over when it was

contract time. But Valenzuela had

the table with no cards and few

chips, sitting there staring at a

player with a .45 in his belt and a

strap of cartridges across his chest.

It has all come too soon to

Valenzuela. He has none of the

defenses so painstakingly won by

the assigned ballplayers over the last

decade. He is not yet eligible for

free agency, not even eligible for

substitution. He has two choices:

Mexico or the big leagues.

He has one ace: public support.

The public loved Valenzuela.

didn't they? The Dodgers would

be betraying every Latino fan on

the continent if they didn't sign

him, right?

Well, as recently as two years

ago, that might have been so. After

all, the public watched with con-

tented tolerance as slightly above

average ballplayers signed con-

tracts for \$23 million for 10 years

and as teams like the Dodgers paid

millions for failed pitchers they

had to turn loose.

But times were different.

The assembly plants were open,

mortgages were available. Even the

support of the *barrios* had not been

forthcoming this time.

The media has fallen strangely

silent — those traditionally pro-

owner and those traditionally pro-

fan are all uneasy about this

one.

Valenzuela will doubtless sign.

But, even if it's for half what he

asks, in a year when Ford loses a

billion dollars, the man on the

street thinks he should get on his

knnees and thank Our Lady of Gu-

dalupe he's got a job.

Gotta mirror? We are. Particularly we press-box lords of the out-

field files.

Art Buehwald

## The Reason for Allies

**WASHINGTON** — There is an old French proverb which says, "When David Stockman sneezes, the world catches pneumonia."

Nothing could substantiate this more than when the Europeans hit the ceiling last month over President Reagan's budget.

"This is outrageous," Hans Hefner, a German banker, told me at Washington's International Club. "West Germany cannot live with a \$100-billion American deficit for 1983."

"Why not?" I asked. "President Reagan says we can."

"But," said François de Noisette, the French economist, "this will mean continuing high interest rates which will drive capital out of my country. Without capital investment, France will not be able to modernize its plant to compete with the Japanese for business in the United States."

Soko Sato, president of Soko Watches, said, "My people believe that President Reagan is much too optimistic about revenues and an early upturn in the U.S. economy. Tokyo does not share this optimism, and until we see an upswing in the U.S. gross national product, we are all going to be faced with a lackluster U.S. recovery."

"But one of the reasons for the spot we're in," I said, "is that the Europeans and Asians have been overproducing and underselling us in the world markets."

"Don't try to change the subject," the West German banker said. "Our economy is dependent on a strong and healthy American market for our goods. If your people are not working, they can't buy our superior products. That's why we're not happy with Reagan's budget."

"Nobody's happy with Reagan's budget," I said. "But one of the reasons we're not producing more is that you people won't let us sell anything we make in your countries."

"If you're going to insult us," said de Noisette, "please sit at another table. The reason we have to be careful about what we allow to

be imported into France is that we must keep our own people working."

Sato nodded his head. "The first duty of a government is to protect its own industries."

\* \* \*

"But gentlemen," I said, "our problem is no different from yours. We have to keep our people employed, too. We can't do it if you keep flooding the United States with your goods."

Hefner became red in the face. "We are not flooding the United States with goods. The Japanese are."

Sato became blue in the face. "That's because we can produce better products more cheaply than you can."

De Noisette said, "You're both wrong. The Third World, led by Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea, is flooding the markets with the same things we make."

"So why blame Reagan's budget for your troubles?" I asked.

"Because our political parties cannot stay in power if we don't say the United States is responsible for our recession," de Noisette said.

"Alright. If you don't like Reagan's budget, where do you think he ought to cut it?"

"That's not for us to say," said Sato.

"What about cutting back on the defense?"

"My country will not approve of that," said Hefner.

"Neither would mine," said Sato.

"I'll check with Paris, but I'm sure the answer is no."

"If we don't cut military spending, the only other place to cut is human resources. Do you want us to cut back even more on human resources than we have already?"

Hefner said, "Could we talk about it among ourselves?"

\* \* \*

I left the table. When I returned, de Noisette said, "We've discussed it and have decided it's all right with us for the president to cut back on your human resources if it will bring down interest rates."

"Good," I said. "At least Reagan has something to work with now. You gentlemen have been very helpful."

"That," said Hefner, "is what allies are for."

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## The Keeper of the Flame

*Evelyn Lincoln Defends Kennedy Taping, but Locks Up Diary*

By Stephanie Mansfield  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The secret diary is locked away in a bank safety deposit box. So is the little pink piggy bank Caroline gave her. The flags are there, too, the ones that hung in the Oval Office.

Evelyn Lincoln, President John F. Kennedy's White House secretary, goes to the box every so often to refresh her memory. To turn back the clock to Camelot. The Camelot of memory, where controversy erupted most recently over JFK's secretly recorded conversations, recordings Evelyn Lincoln supervised.

She is a slight, soft-spoken septuagenarian who wears a filigree Kennedy half-dollar around her neck like a medal of honor. Her bouffant hair is dyed black, the ends curled up in a jaunty flip with thin bangs.

For the last two decades, Evelyn Lincoln has stayed in Washington and embraced the legacy of the slain president as her personal vocation. She answers hundreds of letters each year from admirers, curiosity seekers, history buffs and pen pals, enclosing an 8-by-10-inch black-and-white glossy of herself. Every year on Nov. 22, she makes the pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery, where she places three long-stemmed red roses on Kennedy's grave. She is sent endless samples of JFK-abilia from collectors who want her to translate her former boss' illegible handwriting or to verify the signature. She refuses to let go.

**Highest Achievement**

"Why should I try to be something else?" she says, mindful that being a member of the elite corps of presidential personal secretaries is the highest achievement of her life.

So when the logs of President Kennedy's White House taping system became public recently, she was ready. Ready to say that it had been done to keep an accurate account of the daily schedule. Ready to say there was nothing wrong with it. Ready to face the barrage of reporters who tracked their muddy shoes on the

scarlet wall-to-wall carpet of her apartment, setting up the hot lights for the cameras that beamed her face into the living rooms of the United States once more.

She began keeping a diary and continued writing it until Kennedy's assassination. Originally written in shorthand, the diary took a year to transcribe.

"I have things in my diary which are very interesting," she says coyly. "I grant you it would make interesting reading."

But she says she doesn't plan to make her diary public until after her death. No one has read it, not even her husband.

Any bombshells in the diary? "Oooh, I think maybe there would be some," she hints. "Some of the things that were said about other people."

Would anything make her change her mind? "There might. Something might come up."

Like a book contract? "Something like that."

A publisher with a million dollars?

"I'd have to think about it." She giggles nervously, squirming in her chair. She enjoys the attention. Isn't there anything that would make her unlock the diary?

"There's more locked in my head than in that bank," she exclaims.

Evelyn Lincoln learned the hard way how to keep a secret. In 1968, she published her second book, "Kennedy and Johnson" (the first was an affectionate memoir, "My Twelve Years With John F. Kennedy," written in 1965), revealing that Kennedy was planning to dump Johnson as his vice presidential running mate. The Kennedy family denied that.

She says the information about Johnson was true, but that Robert Kennedy was running for president at the time and did not want to anger Lyndon Johnson. "I assumed he knew, just like I knew."

**White House Jealousy**

She feels now that people in the White House were jealous of her because Kennedy "relied on me as much as he did. All the time I was with Kennedy there were 50 to 100 people behind me, breathing down my neck, trying to say I wasn't efficient, I wasn't this, I wasn't that."

She says she'll keep on going, keeping the flame alive. Writing letters. Sending things to Kennedy fans. People she has never met. They frame her letters, she has heard.



Lincoln with Kennedy coin.

## PEOPLE: Billy Graham to Receive \$200,000 Religion Prize

Evangelist Billy Graham will receive the \$200,000 Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion in London on May 11. In a statement, the Templeton Foundation said: "For many years Dr. Graham's dynamic radio and television messages, books and crusades on every continent have been reaching people in all walks of life and literally millions of them have been influenced by him." It said Graham's "cooperation with all denominations of the Christian faith and his determination to involve the statesmen of the world in evangelism has left an indelible mark on Christian history."

Two British adventurers have new vehicles for their race to the North Pole. "They are now 28 days from the pole," said an official of the Transpolar Expedition, an attempt to circle the globe across both North and South poles. Sir Randolph Fiennes, 37, and Charles Burton, 40, have been trudging on foot across the Arctic ice since a fast last week destroyed the expedition's snowmobiles. "They have covered 30 miles since the fire," the spokesman said.

"Now the plane has managed to land and ferry in their new snowmobiles and they expect to step up their daily average from 6 to 13 miles from now on," Fiennes and Burton, who last year conquered the South Pole in history's second crossing of the antarctic continent, are racing teams from Norway, France and Russia to become the first to cross the Arctic Ocean in a single season.

The United Nations has named Lucille Mairin Mair, a former Jamaican ambassador to Cuba who later served as secretary-general of the United Nations World Conference on Women in Copenhagen in 1980, as an undersecretary-general. Mair, who will earn nearly \$79,000 a year, was accorded the new rank with the position to which she was appointed: secretary-general of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. The conference, to be held in 1984, was authorized by a resolution on Palestine adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.

Prince Edward, third son and youngest of Queen Elizabeth II's four children, celebrated his 18th birthday Wednesday. Edward is at Gordonstoun School in Scotland, where he is preparing to take exams in advanced English, history and politics. He comes into \$20,000 (about \$36,200) a year from the Civil List, the government allowance to 11 members of the royal family to help pay the expenses incurred in carrying out their duties. Edward will collect only \$1,000 of his allowance. The rest will be invested for him by the royal trustees.

The Orchestre de Paris and the Washington Opera will jointly produce three Mozart operas, to be performed in Paris and Washington. The productions, conducted by Daniel Barenboim, music director of the orchestra, and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, will begin in Paris in June with "Don Giovanni" at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and will take place in the context of a Mozart festival that will also include the composer's concertos and symphonic and choral works.

The operas will be given at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as part of the Washington Opera's season, beginning with "Così Fan Tutte" in 1983, followed by "Le Nozze di Figaro" in 1984 and "Don Giovanni" in 1985.

Francesco Zeffirelli is in New York to direct the soundtrack of Verdi's "La Traviata" with James Levine conducting. Zeffirelli will film the opera in Europe.

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